THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1900. Triephone Calls. Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. aily, per week, by carrier...... 15 cts

Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier ... 20 cts WEEKLY. Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY

Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails

All communications intended for publication ; this paper must, in order to receive attention, sanied by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned un less postage is inclosed for that purpose.

Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House and Fifth-avenu CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vin LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville

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The reports of the anti-imperialist confercan entertain many views.

How many days will elapse before the Bryan party will be assailing the President for his vigorous policy toward China?

party several might be made out of the disagreeing factions now visiting this city.

It is cause of complaint by some that we have nine kinds of money, but no one can truthfully say that either of the nine varieties is not as good as gold.

It is very funny to see the New York imperialistic visitor suggesting a gold standard platform to such men as Dr Van Vorhis and the indorsement of the merit system for the civil service to antiimperialists of the Rooker variety.

"Mark Hanna is an issue" shouts th Sentinel. Well, not that exactly, but as Democratic bugaboo he is filling a great role. If Democratic editors keep on it will presently come to pass that members of their party will be afraid to go out alone

More than two million depositors in the savings banks of New York have \$922,081,-590 laid away, the increase in depositors the last year being 105,168 and in deposits \$63,638,319, and more than \$200,000,000 since 1896. And yet we are told that the masses are not so well off as years ago.

"Bryan Republicans" is a term in use with "Anti-imperialists" who are ashamed themselves where they belong There is no such thing as a Bryan Repub lican. Former Republicans now training in Bryan's crowd are Democrats of the variety sometimes rudely designated by big D's and F's.

Dr. W. A. Croffut, of Washington, D. C., now in Indianapolis as a member of the "Anti-imperialist League," is quoted by an evening paper as saying that he is a "Bryan Republican." Dr. Croffut once established a reputation as a writer of mild newspaper humor. The humor, judging by this effort, seems to grow milder with age.

The gentlemen attending the anti-imperialist conference should not be called since delegates are selected to seem to be active in this vicinity are Brythey will be sufficiently numermass meeting, should the matter come to a vote, to indorse Mr. Bryan as the anti-imperialistic candidate.

or Henderson was dropped from the list of the political quick more than a decade ago. He was a Republican until 1892. when he supported Mr. Cleveland, Ex-Secretary Boutwell was set aside by the Reof Massachusetts in 1877. Discarded men past the three-score and ten not vitalizing forces in politics. Grant Mr. Boutwell was an expansionist. advocating the purchase of San Domingo.

respondent of the New York Herald and Chicago Record in Manila, who glorifies Aguinaldo, disputes the word of Admiral Dewey and charges American soldiers with shocking and unnecessary slaughter of Tagals, has undertaken too much at one time. To present Aguinaldo as a truthful man and denounce American soldiers as wholesale murderers in one article is rather the American people will cept. There is such a thing as overdoing

the troubles in the cotton belt of labor for the reason that the country; they are called vacan obtain more money for Without rights in the courts the negro has a dismal future in the cot-

A Prohibition leader states that it is drinks whisky so long as he votes against the people more temperate as the years pass, not the vehement denunciation and

The statement that President Kruger anylum is too absurd for fairly intelli-

knows that the moment he touched American soil or was on board an American ship in neutral waters he would be entirely safe. His offense against Great Britain is political, and there is no extradition for such offenses. It is not probable there is a word of truth in the report. If any consul ever asked if a refuge would be guaranteed President Kruger in this coun-\$0.70 try he should be dismissed as an ignoramus

A SUGGESTION TO THE ANTI-IMPER-

IALIST CONFERENCE. Several citizens of the United States from this city to consider the dangers of perialism. As stated, this danger is seen n the fact that the present government has not promised independence to the peo ple of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philipin the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates. people would be left to independence some of these excellent citizens would be satisfied. Others, however, will be satisfied with nothing short of the hauling down of our flag in the Philippines and leaving the country to care for itself. Unless one of the other of these courses is pursued these visitors see the overthrow of the liberties of the American people and the destruction of the federal Constitution.

The Journal does not share the alarm o these gentlemen holding the anti-imperialist conference. It seems that they are the victims of their overwrought imaginations The surprise, however, is that men who are so anxious regarding the destruction of the Constitution in the governing of the Philippines are not alarmed at the positive ence indicate that a limited number of men annulment of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the same Constitution by the ruling element in the States of Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana and North Carolina. The Journal would call their attention to the fact that more than 2,500,000 inhabitants of those States have been pracple are natives of the land, yet during the past five years 560,000 of them who were voters have been deprived of the right of suffrage in defiance of the plain provisions of the Constitution of the United States. If this assault upon the rights of citizens is not checked before two years shall have passed 1,500,000 men who are voters under the Constitution will have been disfranchised, and not less than 6,000,000 people be deprived of every right and all the protection which full citizenship confers. Cannot these so-called anti-imperialists, who grieve over the alleged wrong of governing the discordant and ignorant natives of the Philippines in a manner that their well-being, perceive the outrage of robbing, in defiance of the Constitution, more than 6,000,000 citizens of the United States of all participation in the government under which they live? Is it a matter of no consequence that, with the denia of the right to vote, 560,000 Americans have lost citizenship, the right to sit as jurors and to have their causes in court tried by quence that 560,600 American-born men shall be taxed and thrown into prison if payment is refused, and yet denied the right to vote? Can these anti-imperialists, so zealous of the rights of far-away semisavages, look unmoved upon the degradation of 6,000,000 American-born inhabitants

> a serfdom which does not now exist in Russia? It is sincerely hoped that the anti-imperfalists will take cognizance of the wholein the South by the land-holding and otherwise superior race, and put themselves on

Resolved. That this conference views with alarm and indignation the annulling of the ourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution in the States of Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana and North Carolina. by which 560,000 voters have been disfranchised and several million Americanborn inhabitants reduced to hopeless serf-

If the conference does not do this th Aguinaldo and a few thousand Tagals under him who are murdering American solions of colored native citizens who always respond to calls to defend the national. The reason that most men of fifty-five

FIAT OR DEPRECIATED PAPER. It is fair to assume that nine-tenths of that they do not join with the Kansas City convention in its demand for "the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as government paper and silver certificates can be substituted for them." The truth is that the leaders of the Democratic party before it was Bryanized and fell a pres It may be remarked that the cor- to populism denounced the issue of paper money by the government. During the intense struggle of Jackson and his followers against the United States Bank the government was never mooted. The issue of circulating notes by state banks was th Democratic substitute for the Bank of th United States. Every Democrat in Con gress voted against the legal-tender ac under which the greenbacks were issued as a war measure. All conservative leaders of the party like Mr. Tilden opposed the

issue of government paper.

The declaration of the Bryan platform on this subject is entitled to attention: "We demand the retirement of the national obtained? By issue, and evidently without any coin in the treasury or any provision tificates are also to take the place of the For about every silver dollar in the treastion. Is Congress to issue bogus certificates of the free and unlimited coinage of sil of certificates to be issued to the silver bullion monopolists for every 50 cents' worth of bullion they bring to the treas

money of the greenbacker or the depreclated silver dollars of the silver bullion owner. The national bank note, by which no man ever lost a cent, practically redeemable in gold, is better because it is the best paper money in the world.

DEWEY BEFORE AGUINALDO. It is evident from what Mr. Ehrich said yesterday of our promises to Aguinaldo | isn't good, either. that either he has not read the frequent

statements of Admiral Dewey, General Anderson, General Merritt and General Otis, or that he prefers the word of the man who sold out his people's cause to Spain to that of honorable and respected United States officers. It is true that a few arms were given to the Filipinos at the outset, long before the arrival of United States troops. It is not true that Aguinaldo, as the representative of a revolutionary government, was ever recognized by an officer of the navy or army. On May 19, 1898, Aguinaldo and his staff arrived at Manila, being allowed to travel on the McCulloch. He called on Admiral Dewey, but, while he was allowed to organize an army, Admiral Dewey says, that he might render assistance that would be valuable, no promise of alliance or independence of any kind was made. In reply to a suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy not to make any political alliance with the insurgents, Admiral Dewey responded

June 6, that he had made no alliance of any kind with the insurgents. On May 24, 1898, Aguinaldo issued proclamations declaring himself the head of revolutionary government. After the arrival of the American troops, Aguinaldo became hostile, Admiral Dewey reporting that "General Merritt's most difficult problem is to deal with the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who has become aggressive and even threatening toward our army. In fact from the arrival of the first American soldiers, July 4, Aguinaldo was troublesome. He was not permitted to take part in the capture of Manila because he determined to loot the city. In October, 1898 "of yet saving from the shipwreck th sovereignty of Spain in these islands." It is in evidence that Aguinaldo brought on the attack before the ratification of the treaty with Spain, Feb. 4, 1899. It is in evidence that Aguinaldo notified his officers about Feb. 1, that his army would rise and invade the city on Feb. 5, and that a company was formed by Aguinaldo to exterminate not only the American forces but the families of all Europeans in Manila All these assertions are matters of official record. If Mr. Ehrich prefers the word of Aguinaldo to that of the officers of the army and navy, it is his privilege to do so. Men who have not lost their Americanism in championing this betrayer of his people to Spain will take the word of Dewey, Anderson, Merritt, Otis and MacArthur in preference to that of Aguinaldo.

A well known English novelist writes to a London paper extolling the beauties and attractions of rural Ireland, as if he were announcing a new discovery, and urging his fellow-Englishmen to visit that island when they next take an outing. In view of their close proximity and the propensity of the English people to travel about it would seem that they would long since have become as familiar with the charms of Ireland as Americans are with the summer resorts of New England and the Atlantic coast. It can hardly be antagonism to the Irish people that keeps them away, for English tourists swarm over the continent, at the same time frankly'expressing their detestation of Germans, French, Italians, and, in fact, all races speaking a different language and with different customs from their own. It must be that they never formed the habit of going to Ireland, and being creatures of habit, they have continued like sheep in the paths originally

the act of June 27, 1890, that almost any the consent of the governed was of unia rating instead of basing the applicant's years of age cannot do a man's manual that ailment, but because of the weakening or breaking down of their physical power. When that breaking down men about sixty-one years of age will fail to get pensions hereafter. The fact of being sixty-five years of age carries half pension, and seventy-five years a full \$12 per month. In fact, the act of June 27, 1890, as amended, is practically a service pension law, since there are few veterans sixty-one years of age who cannot obtain the benefits of that law almost to the limit of \$12 a month.

Mr. Robert Treat Paine is quoted by a Boston paper as predicting the overwhelmwho condone slavery beneath the American flag as their fathers condoned the attempt to extend slavery into the free territories of the West, may pull wires and manipulate men without backbone, but they cannot control men like ex-President Harrison, ex-Senator Henderson of Mis-Schurz, and ex-Governor Boutwell. The in the defense of liberty, is prostituted to

1896, when it spoke of the man supporting for President as follows Mr. William J. Bryan has come to Ken-

tucky and Kentuckians have taken his measure. He is a boy orator. He is a disonest dodger. He is a daring adventurer. He is a political fakir. He is not of the material of which the people of the United States have ever made a President. Nor is he even of the material of which any party has ever before made a candidate.

nounced its change when it declared that between Republican knaves and Democratic fools it chose to go with fools.

An exchange ventures the opinion that after Mr. Conger gets out of Peking the his experiences. After he gets out! Pshaw! Mr. Conger is probably under contract by Sentinel, under another management, gave

gent people to credit. President Kruger Either the country is to have the flat this time, and is preparing "copy" to be currency to a large number of similar comready for the printer when he comes out. When it comes to securing war literature the corruption among officers and conmagazine editors allow no grass to grow tractors, the impossibility of bringing the under their feet

> A lot of Americans holding second-class passage tickets, but with their money all gone and boats so crowded that there no room for them, are said to be stranded in Paris. Poor things! and the walking

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Financial Bungler. "Is Digby Diggs a good business man?" "Naw; he has failed three times, and never

Girlish Foresight. He-It would be a great thing to be present at

that council when the powers partition China. She-Won't it? I suppose they will act up worse than we do at a fire sale. My Lady's Fan. Dear Daphne's fan is not of prectous kind,

est a dollar for anybody but himself."

Or pictured slik, full-leweled to her mind;

It cost ten cents-this for the reason that She spent nine-dollars-ninety on her hat. To Escape the Struggle.

"Penelope wants to go into a convent."

"Unreciprocated love?" "No; she says she is just dead tired of having to make her shirt waist and skirt stay together.

Justified Thrift. "My employer won't have a clerk that smokes | fore brought to this country. n the office." "What's that for?" "He says he can afford to pay us wages, but

he can't afford having us borrow his cigars

Footnotes.

The highest ambition of a can-opener is to get tself lost out of a basket on the way to a picnic

To apologize for being stupid often only indicates that we are a trifle more stupid than usual.

One of the most demoralizing habits we form in life is the habit of doing without things we

After a woman has sent her trunk to the station she lies awake all night remembering two buttonholes she forgot to work. We should be affable to our children, remem-

bering what cruel and impolite wretches we used to think our parents were. The deepest satisfaction in being a genuine person is the reflection that you are without

dcubt the only one in the world. If you have country relatives who do their own work, now is the time to get the family together, six abreast, and make those relatives a good

There is a great gulf fixed between the human race and nature; weather good for the corn makes man imperil his soul's salvation by wicked remarks.

MR. FOULKE AND THE SENTINEL.

Another Letter Which the Democrati Editor Has Not Yet Printed.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel: I have read with interest your editorial in to-day's issue entitled "Mr. Foulke's Academic Plea." I notice that you still neither publish my letter to you of Aug. stated in this letter. Your editorial, so far as it can be said to answer anything of mine at all, seems rather addressed to a former publication in the Journal, to which you had previously devoted one or more articles in your editorial columns.

Permit me to observe that this method of discussion is quite sure to convince those who read only one side of it. To withhold what is said on the other side and then to answer something that was not said is quite certain to insure your most triimphant vindication among those whose knowledge of the matter is confined to your own columns.

In to-day's article you point out some differences between Louisiana and the Philippines. Of course there are differences. They are not in the same latitude nor longitude. Their size, population, etc., are very different, nor would it ever be possible to make any extensions of our territory in which these things should all be alike. But there are certain points of similarity which, to those who accept the authority of Jefferson, ought to be conclusive upon many of the arguments now urged against our keeping the Philippines.

For instance, Jefferson himself evidently did not believe that his maxim regarding versal application, because he himself insisted "that our new fellow-citizens (in Louisiana) are as yet incapable of selfgovernment as children." Therefore he signed a bill which gave him autocratic power over Louisiana.

Jefferson's authority is also conclusive against the argument that we could not acquire title to the Philippines from Spain been ousted by the insurgents. In Louisiana the French had not been in possession for forty years, and yet we purchased our title from them for fifteen millions of dollars. Jefferson's example is also conclusive against the proposition that we cannot acquire sovereignty over the inhabitants of ceded territory without the consent of these inhabitants, for this is precisely what

Jefferson did. Jefferson's authority is conclusive that commercial advantages may well be considered in acquiring territory, for the purchase of Louisiana began in an attempt on his part to buy a small tract east of the Mississippi so as to insure the free

navigation of that river. It may well be that our occupation of the Philippines will have a relation to our future commerce with the Orient not very different from that which New Orleans has had with our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico. Each of them controls in a manner a great artery of trade, and I have little doubt that future generations will look upon our present acquisition in much the same general way that we look upon the acquisition made by Jefferson. You say "it is not taken that States may be carved from it or that its people may be added to our citizenship," and in this respect you contrast it with Louisiana. In the treaty with France it was indeed provided that the inhabitants at some time in the future should be made citizens. But it must be remembered that this provision was inserted, not at the suggestion of Jefferson or of his envoy Monroe, but because Napoleon insisted upon it. On the contrary, the secretary of state had written to Monroe that no such provision ought

to be put into the treaty.

As to the future destiny of Louisiana as State in the Union as contemplated by Jefferson I am glad you called my attention to it, for it gives me the opportunity of referring to another declaration of Thomas Jefferson in connection with Louisiana. Jefferson seemed to have no care as to whether Louisiana should be Incorporated as a State in the Union or not. He wrote in January, 1804: "Whether we remain in one confederacy or form into Atlantic and Pacific confederacies I believe not very important to the happiness of either part. Those of the western confederacy will be as much our children and descendants as those of the eastern, and feel myself as much identified with that country in future time as with this, and did I now foresee a separation at some future day yet I should feel the duty and the desire to promote the western interests as zealously as the eastern. But, Mr. Editor, while we differ radically regarding the policy of Philippine annexation we can, I know, each respect the patriotism and motives of the other. But

permit me in all kindness to expostulate with you against giving currency to such reports as those published by you yesterwells at \$1,000 each. day morning as the statements of I. C Hadley, a soldier recently returned from the Philippines, who complains of the treatment of the soldiers and of the manner in which the war is waged, says it will continue ten years and criticises the officers in command because they curb the soldiers and will not let them "get after the insur-gents." In this publication Mr. Hadley gives utterance to the incredible statement leased. He was adjusting a belt, and his clothing caught about the shafting. He was the whole matter is a mere money making ttended by Dr. McGaughey, of the City

plaints regarding the ill treatment of soliers by the administration of Mr. Lincoln war to an end, etc. I remember that this action has not been considered patriotic since the evident result of the statements of the disaffected was to discourage enlistments and to cripple the military operations of the government. Allow me to submit to your candid judgment whether that will not be the opinion which men may form hereafter regarding such publications as that which appeared in your issue of WM. D. FOULKE.

A duplicate of this letter was sent to the Sentinel several days ago, but it has not yet been printed by that paper.

Richmond, Ind., Aug. 7.

HAGENBECK SHOWS

Will Be One of the Fall Carnival Attractions.

Albert Lieber entertained at his home last night Colonel J. H. Laine, manager of the Frank C. Fostick Mighty Midway Carnival Company, which yesterday signed a contract with the Fall Festivities Society to bring Hagenbeck's aggregation of shows to Indianapolis during carnival week. Mr. Lieber and Colonel Laine saw the Paris exposition together this summer, and while there picked out several novel attractions which have never been seen in this counthe best in the world and some of them will be seen down town and others in one of the parks during the carnival. There will be several German features never be-Isaac Godlove, designer of the floats, ar-

rived in the city yesterday afternoon and will take up the work at once. The Marion county commissioners have been added to the entertainment committee and yesterday granted the free use of the Court House yard to the carnival promo ters. The fountain will be illuminated and some of the Hagenbeck shows will also be exhibited on the yard.

DECISIONS

INDIANAPOLIS STREET RAILWAY IN-CREASED TO \$3,500,000.

Counsel for Railroads Appeal from the Board's Assessments-The Decisions Announced.

The third session of the State Board of Tax Commissioners was begun yesterday. In the afternoon S. O. Pickens, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, appeared before the board and asked for a modification of the assessment of the Pennsylvania lines as fixed by the board at its first session. There are two lines of railroad that are assessed higher than any others in the State. They are the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Lake Shore, the main line of the firs being assessed at \$59,000 a mile, and the main line of the latter at \$40,500 a mile. Mr. Pickens attempted to show that an unjust discrimination was being made be tween his road and the Lake Shore. He said he was willing to admit that both roads were probably the best in the State 20 nor do you reply to the propositions but did not think his road should be assessed any higher than the Lake Shore. He argued that the Lake Shore distributed its earnings over its branch lines, and as a consequence it did not make the showing of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi

Joseph G. Moses, tax agent for the Bi Four Railroad Company, appeared before the board and withdrew the appeal of hi road from the assessment the board had fixed on its property. He said there had been a misunderstanding as to the amount his road had been assessed.

Charles M. Gibson, of Louisville, representing the Louisville Bridge Company. whose property the board had assessed at \$2,500,000 a mile, appeared before the board and asked that the assessment be cut to \$1,600,000. The bridge is one-eighth of mile in length. L. C. Hunter, representing the Fort Wayne Home Telephone Company, asked the board to reduce the assessment on his company from \$11,000 to \$4,000. He said the

company had strong competition. DECISIONS ANNOUNCED. The board yesterday announced the folassessments as fixed by the county board

of review: Indiana Manufacturing Company, no asreview. The State board fixed the assess-

ment at \$360,000. value fixed by State board, \$3,500,000; value fixed by Marion county board of review, \$2,500,000

Indianapolis News, value fixed by State board, \$400,000; value fixed by Marion county board of review, \$47,500. Union Traction Company, value fixed by State board, \$360,000; same as fixed Madison county board of review. The assessment of the personal property

of the New Telephone Company remains

at \$1,000. The appeal of Harry B. Smith was not sustained. The assessment of certain oil wells and pipe lines, the property of Neely, Clover & Howe, remains at \$12,500. The appeal from the assessment fixed by the Wabash county board of review was denied. The State board raised the assessment of the Samual Born Company as fixed by the

Tippecanoe county board of review from \$12,500 to \$25,000 The appeal of A. B. Fisher from the assessment of lumber in Sullivan county was sustained and the assessment fixed at The State board sustained the appeals o the First National Bank, of Frankfort, and

the Farmers' Bank, at Frankfort, and as-

\$110 a share and of the latter at \$105 THE APPEAL DENIED. The appeal of the Standard Oil Company from the assessment of the property in

Vanderburg county was denied, and the assessment fixed at \$80,000. The appeal of John B. Morgan from

the assessment of the First National Bank of Bloomington, Ind., was dismissed, and the assessment remains at \$130,000. In the case of the appeal of M. W. Sar ford from the assessment of the Washington Light and Water Company, of Washington, Ind., Attorney General Taylor held

that property belonging to a municipal corporation is not assessable, and the appeal was dismissed. The assessment of the Bank of Corydon remains at \$116,500. Its appeal was not sustained. The assessment of the Elkhart Egg Comcany was reduced from \$6,000 to \$3,000. The appeal of Leopold C. Steifel, of Steu-

ment fixed at \$20,000. The assessment of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, at Elwood, remains at The appeal of J. E. Sherman and John G. Maas was not sustained. The appeal of the Lafayette Gas Company as to the assessment of pumpin stations in Tipton county was sustained.

ben county, was sustained, and the assess-

other at \$20,000. The assessment of the Indiana Illuminating and Natural Gas Company was reduced from \$40,000 to \$35,000. The appeal from the assessment of oil wells by the same company was sustained.

Clothes Caught in Shafting. Frank Cartmell, of 446 West Washington street, had his skull fractured and one leg broken yesterday morning by being caught on a shafting near which he was working and thrown violently against the oor several times before he could be

FOR ANTI-IMPERIALISTS GIVEN OUT BY SECRETARY MIZE,

Ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, the President, WAI Handle the Gavel,

THE OBJECT OF THE LEAGUE

AN ORGANIZATION OF ONE IDEA, AC-CORDING TO THE SECRETARY.

Indication that the Convention Will Have a Bryan Tendency-Ex-

pressions from Delegates.

The much talked of conference of th American Anti-imperialist League will b try. The Fostick carnival attractions are held in Tomlinson Hall to-day and to-mor row. Delegates were arriving all day yesterday and last night, and by midnight the number already here was estimated at all the way from 100 to 150. It is apparent that the conference will not attain the magnitude in point of numbers that was claimed for it a few weeks ago. It is possible that there may be 300 or 400 delegates present. The leaders of the league are now referring to the approaching conference as the "liberty congress." This term appears to have a jingle that pleases them. The fact became plain last night that the event is to have a strong Bryan flavor. Indeed, it was stated by some that no one who attends the conference will vote for McKinley, while many will vote for Bryan. Edwin Burritt Smith, of Chicago, has in his possession a telegram from John J. Valentine, of San Francisco, president of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, urging that the conference indorse the candidacy

> of Bryan. The delegates who are here appear to be divided in their opinions as to what the conference will do in the way of an indorsement of any candidate. The sentiment of the delegates who are on the ground seems | reached the convention hall, and made this to be overwhelmingly against the third ticket movement. With the third ticket idea out of the way it is pointed out that there are but two things the conference can do-either openly indorse Bryan or plan some way by which an individual fight can be made against the re-election of McKinley. It is the understanding that the league as a body will take no stock in the scheme of the "independents" to spring a third ticket. However, individual members of the league may join with the "independents" if they desire. At a meeting of the executive committee of the league held yesterday a representative from the national third ticket movement was granted an audience and requested that they be allowed to present their views to the conference. It is the understanding that the third ticket question will be brought up in the "liberty congress" perhaps to-day.

HOBNOBBING WITH BRYANITES. The executive committee of the Anti-im perialist League was in session at the Bates House most of yesterday evening. During the evening Secretary Hawkins, of the Democratic State committee, and Millard F. Cox, who is at the head of the Democratic press bureau of the State, were in the lobby of the Bates, and later two more attaches of the State committee were about the corridors.

Some well known public men are here to attend the conference. Bourke Cockran, of New York, is expected, but it is no sure that he will be here, because of some important legal business in which he engaged. If he comes he will deliver an address to-morrow night. In the event that he cannot get here his views will be read to the conference. Among the prominent men who have already arrived ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, who was secretary of the treasury under President Grant. Ex-Governor Boutwell is lowing decisions on appeals taken from the president of the league, and William J. Mize, of Chicago, is secretary. Among the vice presidents are Andrew Carnegie, Donelson Caffery, Richard T. Crane, J. Stersessment was fixed by the county board of ling Morton, Carl Schurz, Rufus B. Smith and John J. Valentine. The executive committee is composed of Edwin Burritt Smith. Indianapolis Street-railway Company, chairman, Edgar A. Bancroft, Louis R Ehrich, William H. Fleming, George G. Mercer, Frank H. Scott, Winslow Warren, Charles B. Wilby, Erving Winslow, Sigmund Zeisler, Charles M. Sturges, George L. Paddock, Ernest H. Crosby. The president, secretary and treasurer are ex-officio to the regular list of vice presidents there are honorary vice presidents from each State. The headquarters of the league i

CONVENTION PROGRAMME.

Betails of To-Day's Session Given Out by the Secretary.

W. J. Mize, secretary of the executive committee of the American Anti-imperlalist League, announced last night the programme of to-day's sessions of Liberty Congress in Tomlinson Hall, as far as the same could be arranged in advance. sessed the capital stock of the former at | The congress will be called to order at 11 o clock this morning by George G. Mercer, a prominent attorney of Philadelphia. The first order of business will be the reading of the "call" for the convention, a very trief document. Prayer will then be oftered by Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, after which the Declaration of Independence will be read by Prof. Albert H. Tolman, of the University of Chicago, who arrived in the city last night. On bebalf of the executive committee, Mr. Mercer will recommend that Edwin Burritt Smith, a well-known lawyer of Chicago, be made temporary chairman of the congress and Messrs Erving Winslow, of Boston, and W. J. Mize, of Chicago, be chosen as temporary secretaries. The following committees will then be appointed: On reso- quarters, Room 64, of the Bates House, last lutions, to meet at the Denison Hotel; on credentials, to meet at the Grand Hotel; on permanent organization, to meet at the English Hotel.

When these committees bring in their reports the convention will be ready to settle down to business. The sessions will

be open to the public. To-night, beginning at 8 o'clock, there will be a general meeting, also open to the puband the value of one fixed at \$25,000 and the lic, in Tomlinson Hall. Ex-Governor George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, will preside over this meeting. In place of Carl Schurz, who is not able to attend on account of the death of his son in London a few days and the value of ten wells fixed at \$500 ago, Sigmund Zeisler, a well-known German each; fourteen wells at \$750 each, and five lawyer of Chicago, will deliver an address. Other speeches will be made by Moorfield Storey, of Boston, Dr. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, and Capt. Patrick O'Farrell. of Washington, D. C.

It is not definitely known whether Bourke Cockran will be able to attend the congress. Mr. Mize entertains the belief that Mr. Cockran will "drop in on the convention suddenly, after his usual style." On a former occasion Mr. Mize said that Cockran was to address a meeting in Chiago, and, when the committee was unable

gaged a substitute speaker on short notice. While the new man was addressing the audience, Mr. Cockran strolled leisurely into the hall about 8:30, prepared to deliver his address. "Mr. Cockran never writes anything," said Mr. Mize, "and he will not be interviewed. At least, never knew him to be interviewed. When he goes anywhere to make a speech he hunts some quiet place, retires to his room, lies down on a lounge and thinks out his address. Then he delivers it absoutely without notes. He avoids hotels and public places at such times."

"I should think he would be especially anxious to keep away from newspaper men just at this time," remarked a reporter, "since they have so many pertinent questions which they might ask him." The Liberty Congress will continue its sessions through to-morrow, concluding tomorrow night with another public meeting. at which addresses will be delivered by prominent speakers.

EX-GOVERNOR BOUTWELL TALKS.

President of the Anti-Imperialist

League Grows Reminiscent. "Imperialism is the paramount issue in this campaign," declared ex-Governor George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in his room at the Bates House last night. Governor Boutwell is president of the American Anti-imperialist League, and will preside over the big meeting to-night at Tomlinson Hall, when the greatest amount and most brilliant oratory of the convention will be heard. Governor Boutwell served his native State several terms as chief executive, was also a United States senator and previously a member of Congress for several terms. He is well advanced in years, but a remarkably wellpreserved and vigorous man. He possesses great clearness of thought and an emphatic

manner of expression. "You cannot make people think about things they do not care about," he continued. "That was tried in 1860 when Lincoin ran for President. They tried to make the people think about other things beside slavery, but they would not do it. This year the people are not going to think about anything except imperialism. They don't care about the silver dollar or the gold dollar, but what they want to know is whether they are going to have anything to live on or whether it is going to be con-

sumed in taxes." When asked about the con na, Governor Boutwell said, with marked mphasis: "I won't say anything about that to-night. I may say something about it in public before I leave the city, if don't get carried away by other things. The old statesman was, however, too full of the subject to remain silent until he significant remark to the reporter: "I should not be surprised if, at any hour, we should hear that the Russian minister had come out into the light from Peking. Perhaps he won't, but I think he will." Governor declined to explain his somewhat curious utterance, but left the impression upon the mind of the reporter that he intends, before the convention has finished its deliberations, to make some weighty deliverance upon the subject of Russia's

attitude towards the Celestial empire. Some interesting reminiscences of the Republican national convention in 1889 were recalled by Governor Boutwell. active in trying to got Grant nominated for the third time in that year." he said. "Logan, Conkling, Cameron and myself were the four persons who carried on the campaign with that object in view. We con-

trolled 306 votes. "It looks as though you were going to have a pretty active campaign in Indiana. said the Governor. "I noticed this morning that the Journal seems quite confilent of victory. However, some people are going to settle this question of imperialism who have not been heard from yet. It doesn't make much odds about these con-

SOUTHERN COLLEGE MAN.

Prof. Madison M. Jayne, of Mississip-

pi, Is a Delegate. Prof. Madison M. Jayne, of Louis, Miss., a prominent college man his State, is registered at the Denison Hotel. Professor Jayne is in the city for the purpose of taking part in the congress of the American Anti-imperialist League today and to-morrow in Tomlinson Hall. When asked by a Journal reporter whether or not the league's convention would decide to put a ticket in the field Professor Jayne declined to be interviewed on the subject, saying that it was something about which he did not know anything. He stated that he had not thought much of the probable effect of the placing of such a ticket in the field, but did not believe it would draw much strength from either of the two great parties. "I think the lines are drawn too tightly now for anything like that to happen," said he. think an additional ticket would have as much effect now as four years ago." Professor Jayne said the object of putting a new ticket before the people would be to show disapprobation of the methods of both of the great parties. "There are already eight such expressions of disapproval before us now," he said, senten-

"There has been a considerable change of sentiment in Mississippi since 1896." said Professor Jayne, in answer to a question. "In 1896 the silver issue was new, and a great many people took it for granted withcut devoting time to its careful study. Since that time, however, the question has been investigated, with the result that the gold people are much stronger than they But they will support Mr. Bryan for all that. People who gave Mr. Bryan a half-hearted support four years ago, and others who would et support him at all, are for him now on coount of the new is-

sue of imperialism. Prof. Jayne was asked for an expression concerning the recent action of the Democrats of North Carolina in applying the educational test to voters. originated that idea ten years ago," said, with evident pride, "and the other States are simply copying after her.

Prof. Jayne vouchsafed the information that the sentiment in his State is overwhelmingly against the alleged imperialistic tendencies of the Republican party. He said that Senator Sullivan was a candidate for delegate at large to the Kansas City convention and was defeated because of his imperialistic leanings. "That," said he, "shows what the sentiment of the people of Mississippi is.

"I would rather not say whether I am in favor of a third ticket or not," said Prof. Jayne. "As I understand it, the call for this convention was issued for the purpose of devising measures for the coming campaign. I take it as a protest against imperialism, which, in my opinion, is the overwhelming issue in this campaign."

LEAGUE INFORMATION

Is Given Out by Secretary Mize-One Idea of Organization.

"Utah is the only State in the Union from which we have not received answers to our call for the Liberty Congress," said W. J. Mize, secretary of the executive commit-League, as he sat in the committee's headnight. "Possibly the trouble in the Sulu islands has something to do with that State's attitude on the subject," he continued facetiously. "It is a matter of surprise parts of the United States have sent in their acceptances and asked for credentials to admit them to the congress. This is a particularly significant fact when you reflect that these men are not paying railroad fare and hotel bills to participate in a convention from which they may derive some political benefit. It is purely a matter of principle with them-not a matter of securing a political situation or exercising some party pull. The National Antiimperialist party will not do any harm. but will probably do a great deal of good in the long run. There are some States in the East where there probably ought to be a third ticket. I think the outcome e the matter will be that they will go their way and we will go ours.

Mr. Mize expressed some annoyance that there should have sprung up an erroneous impression that the national third party is ected with the American Anti-impe rialist League. "We don't know anything out the national third party," said he There have been two or three hat party around our committee roo mittee of the league. They seem to be